

Quartz and Hydrated-Silica Bearing Terrain in Antoniadi Crater

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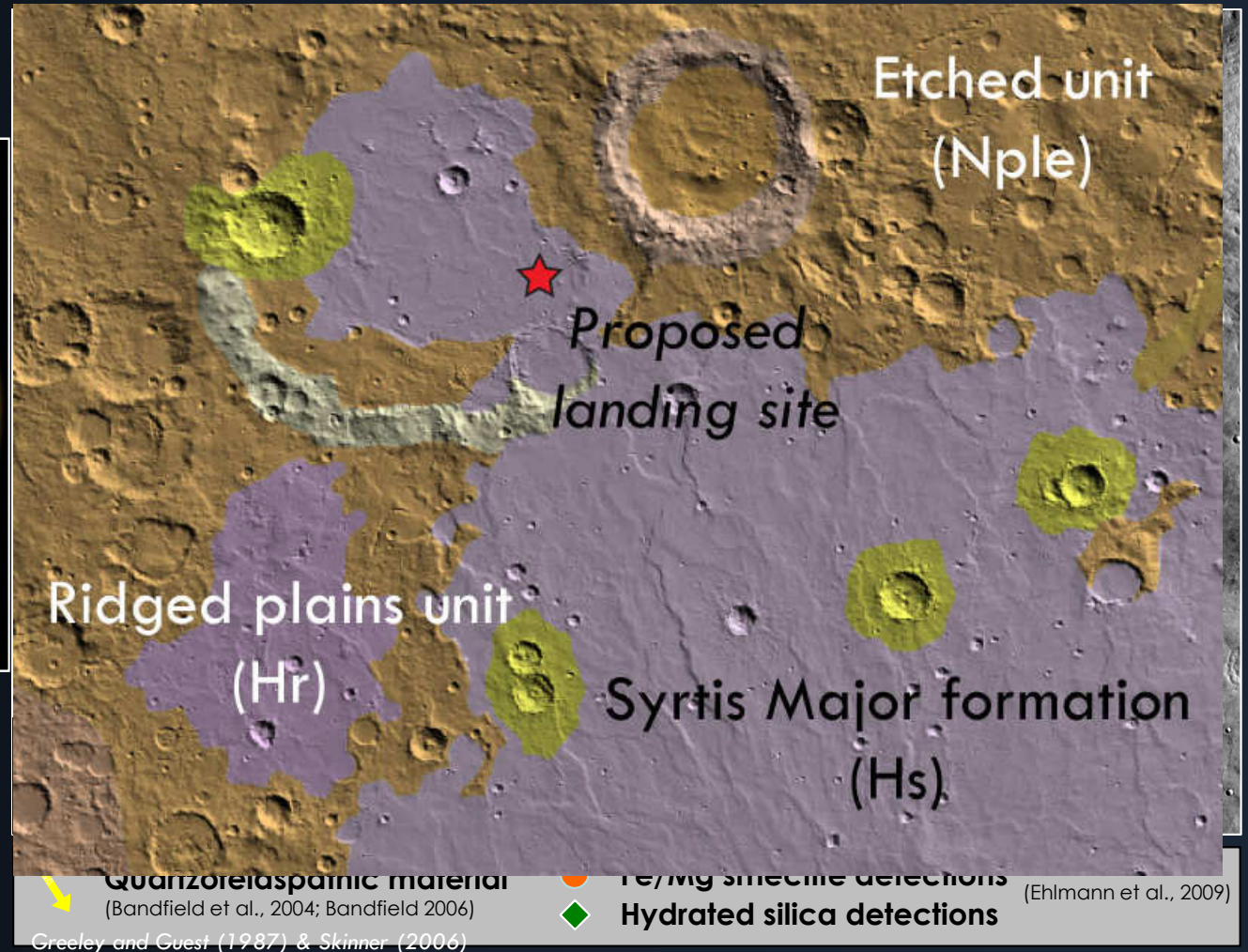
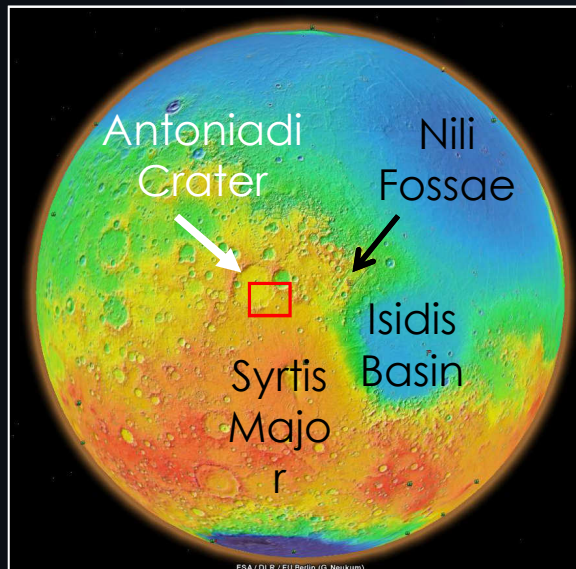


Highlights of Antoniadi Crater Site

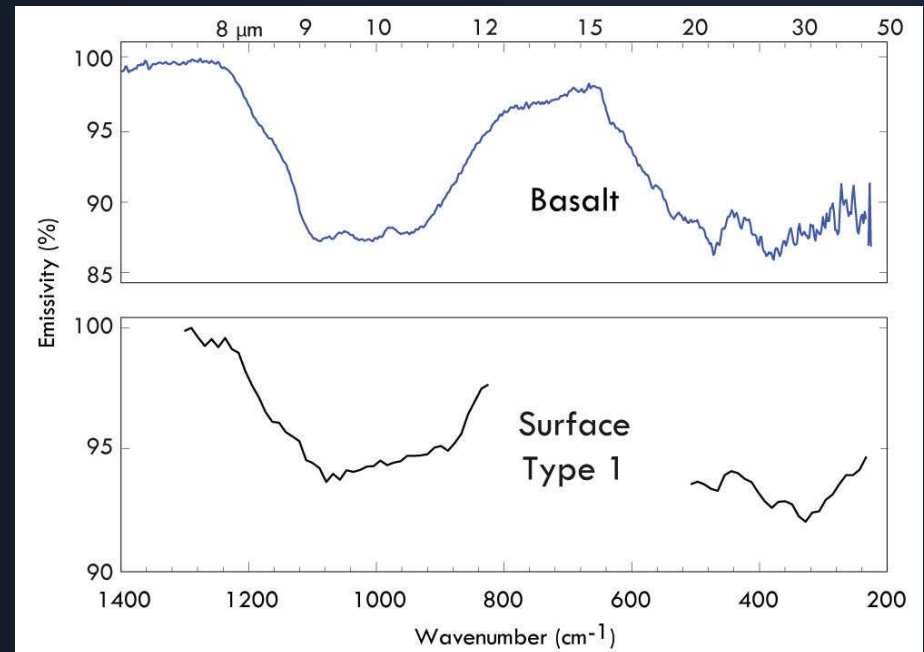
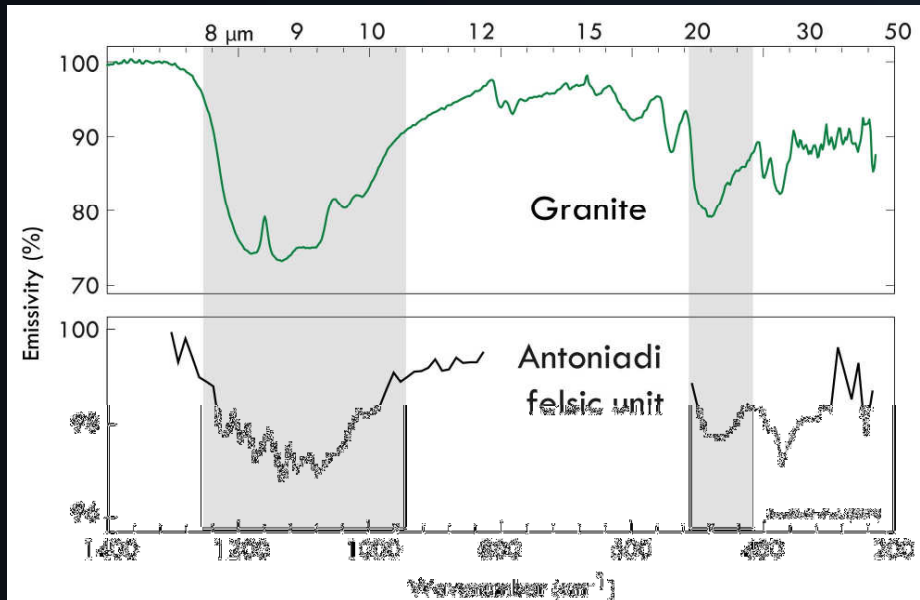
- Only identified quartz on the planet
 - * Best preserved evidence of ancient life are in chert deposits
- All quartz is co-located with hydrated silica = aqueous formation mechanism
- Phyllosilicate-bearing Noachian breccia – greater mineral diversity and regional context



Antoniadi Crater

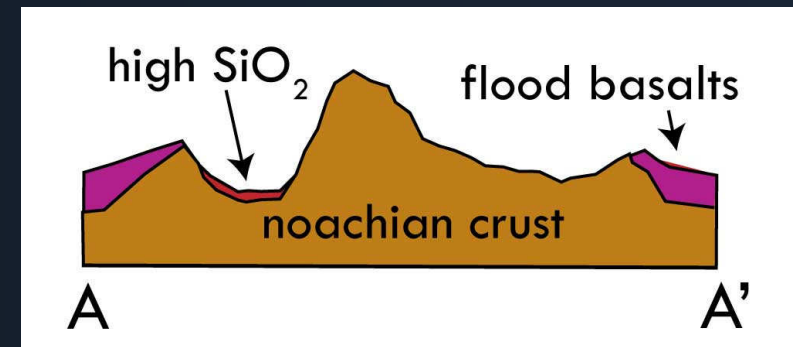
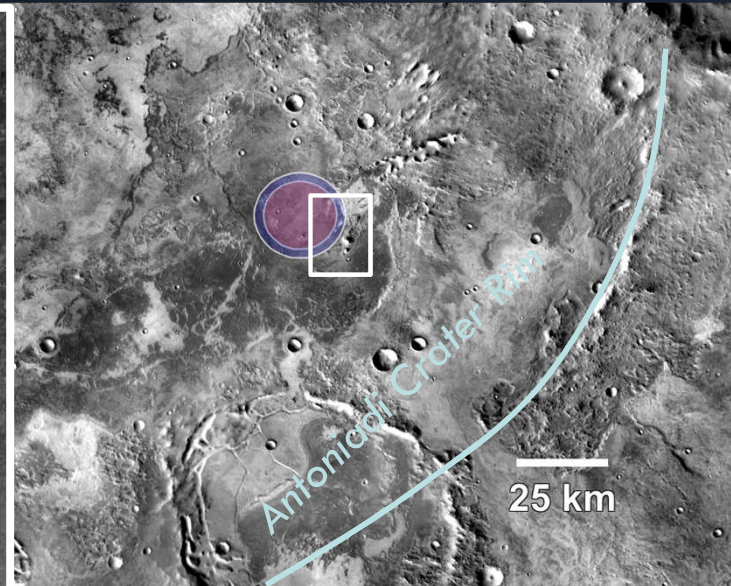
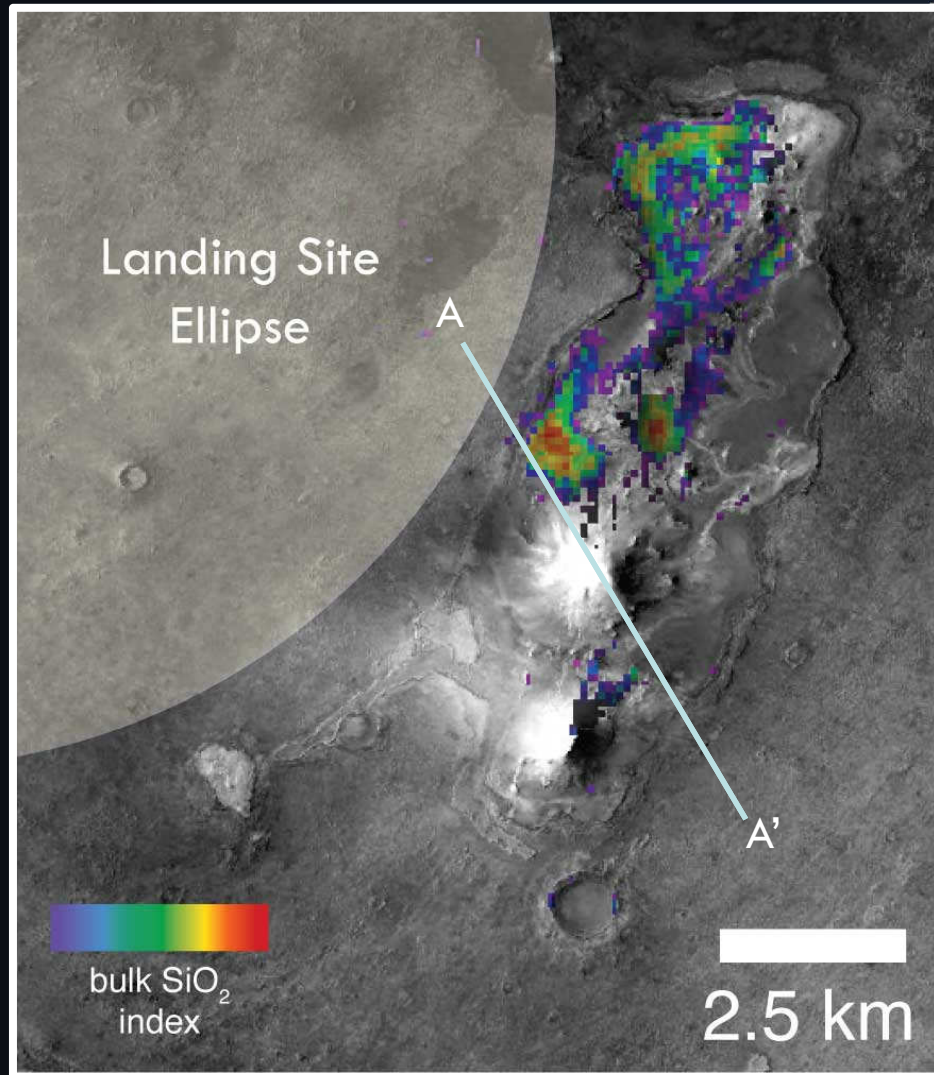


Detecting the felsic signature

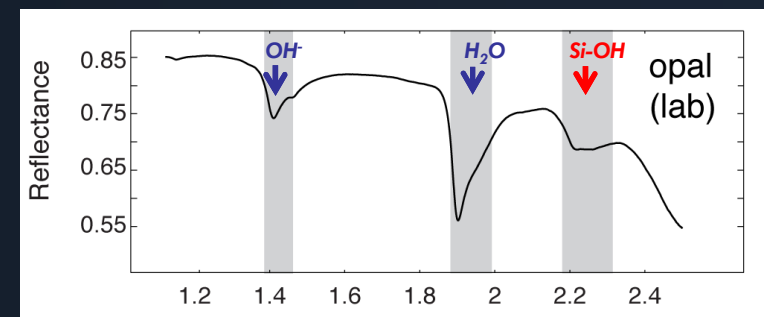
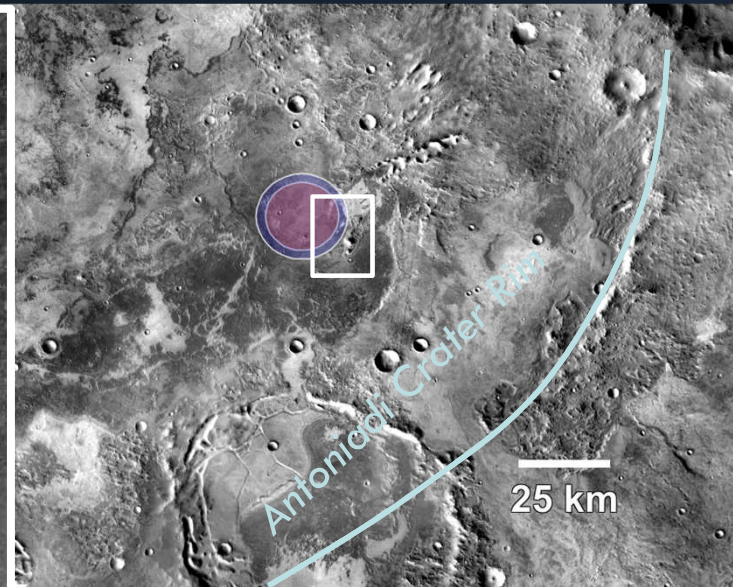
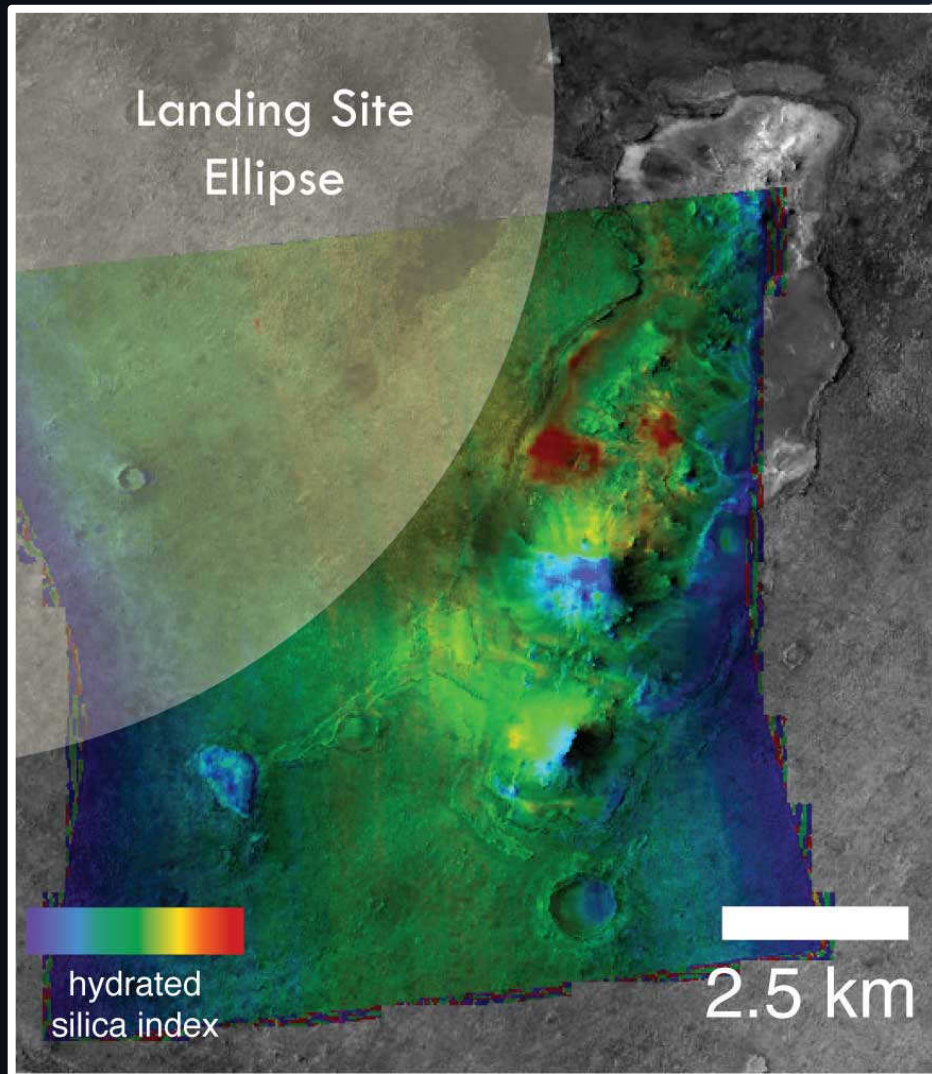


Short wavelength features shift to longer wavelengths for less silica-rich compositions

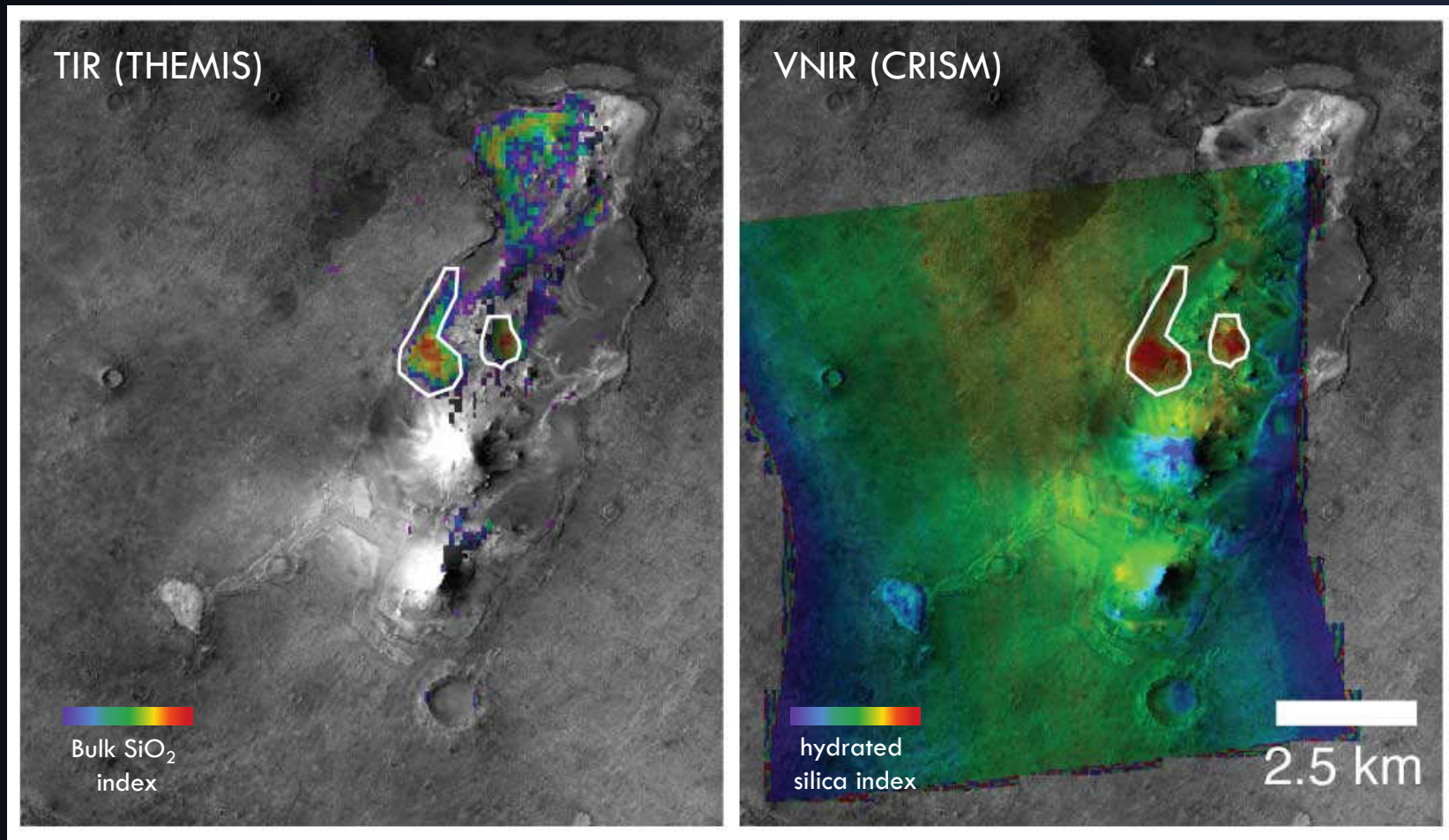
Quartz-bearing units near landing site



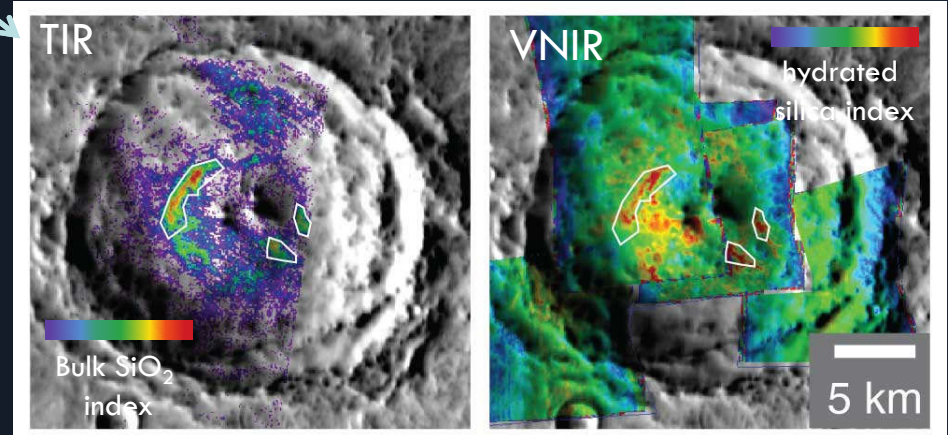
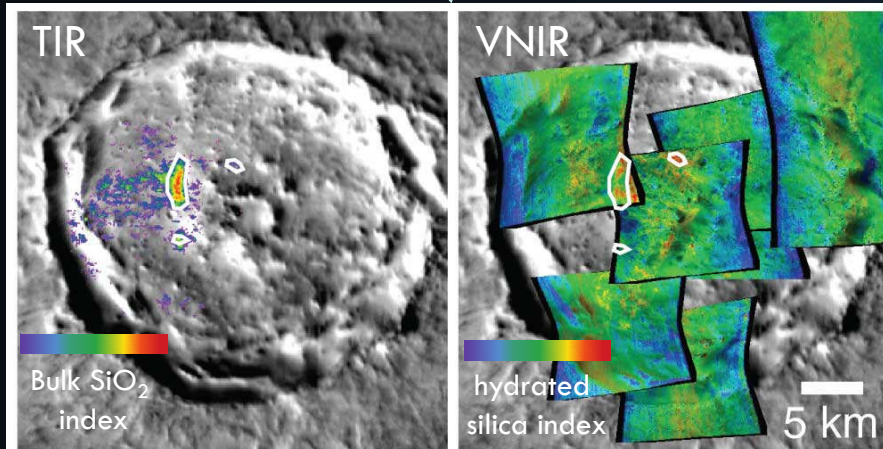
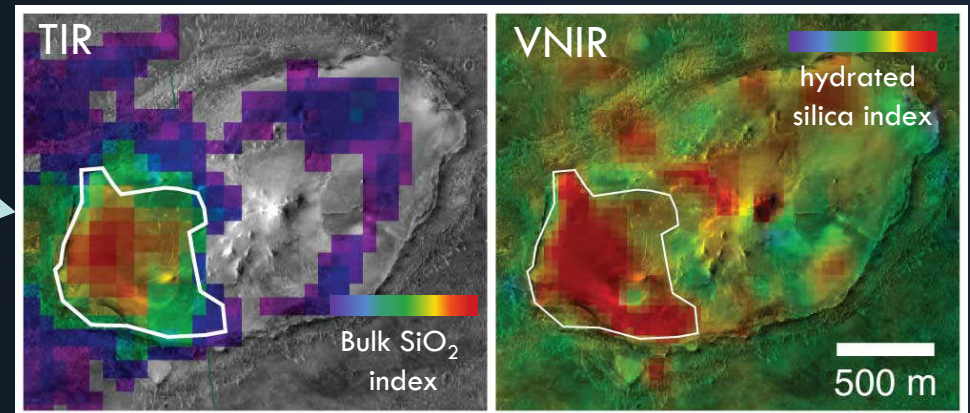
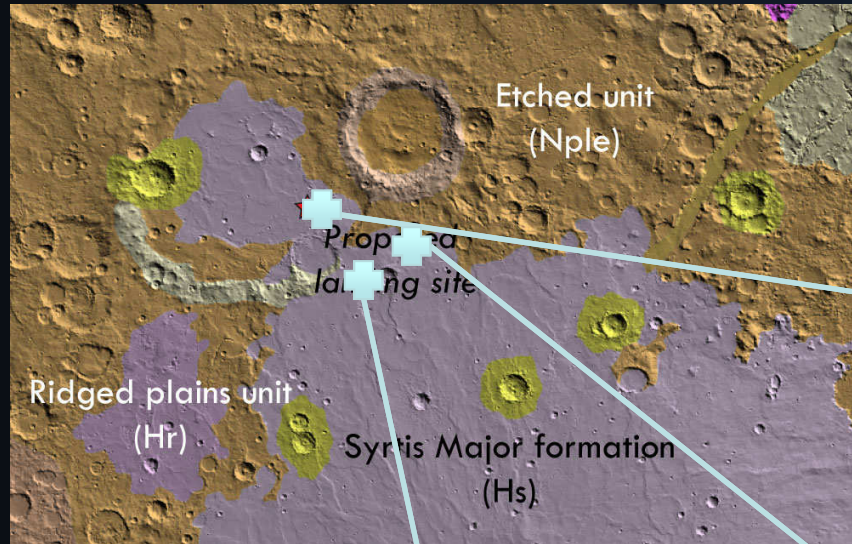
Silica-bearing units near landing site



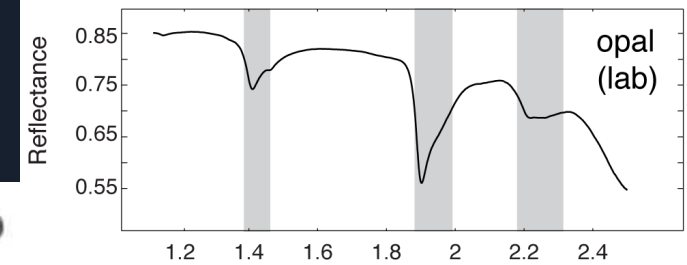
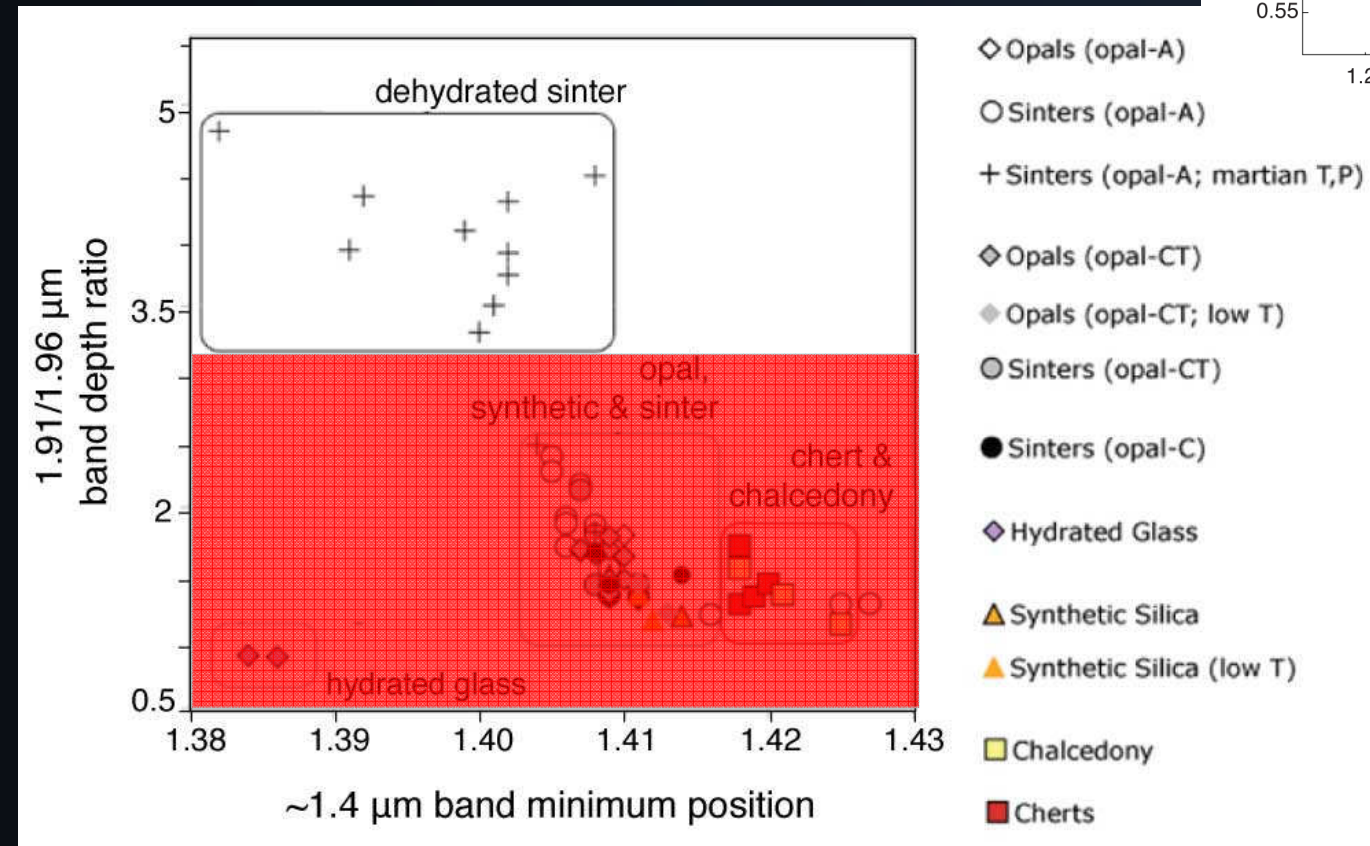
Quartz and hydrated silica are in the same units!



Quartz and hydrated silica are in the same units!



Could the hydrated silica be crystalline?

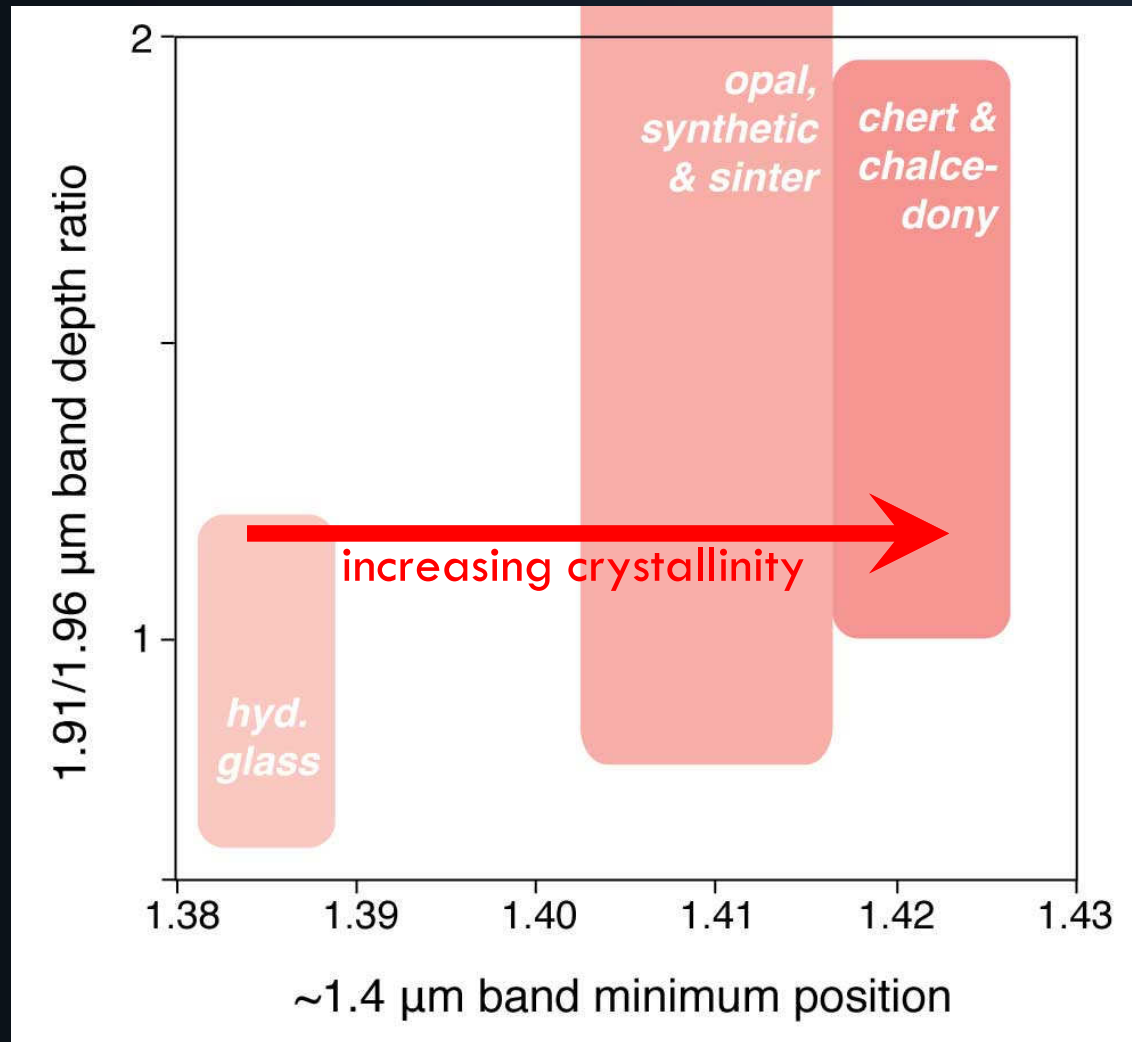


Rice et al., 2012, submitted

First Joint Rover Landing Site Workshop - February 29, 2012



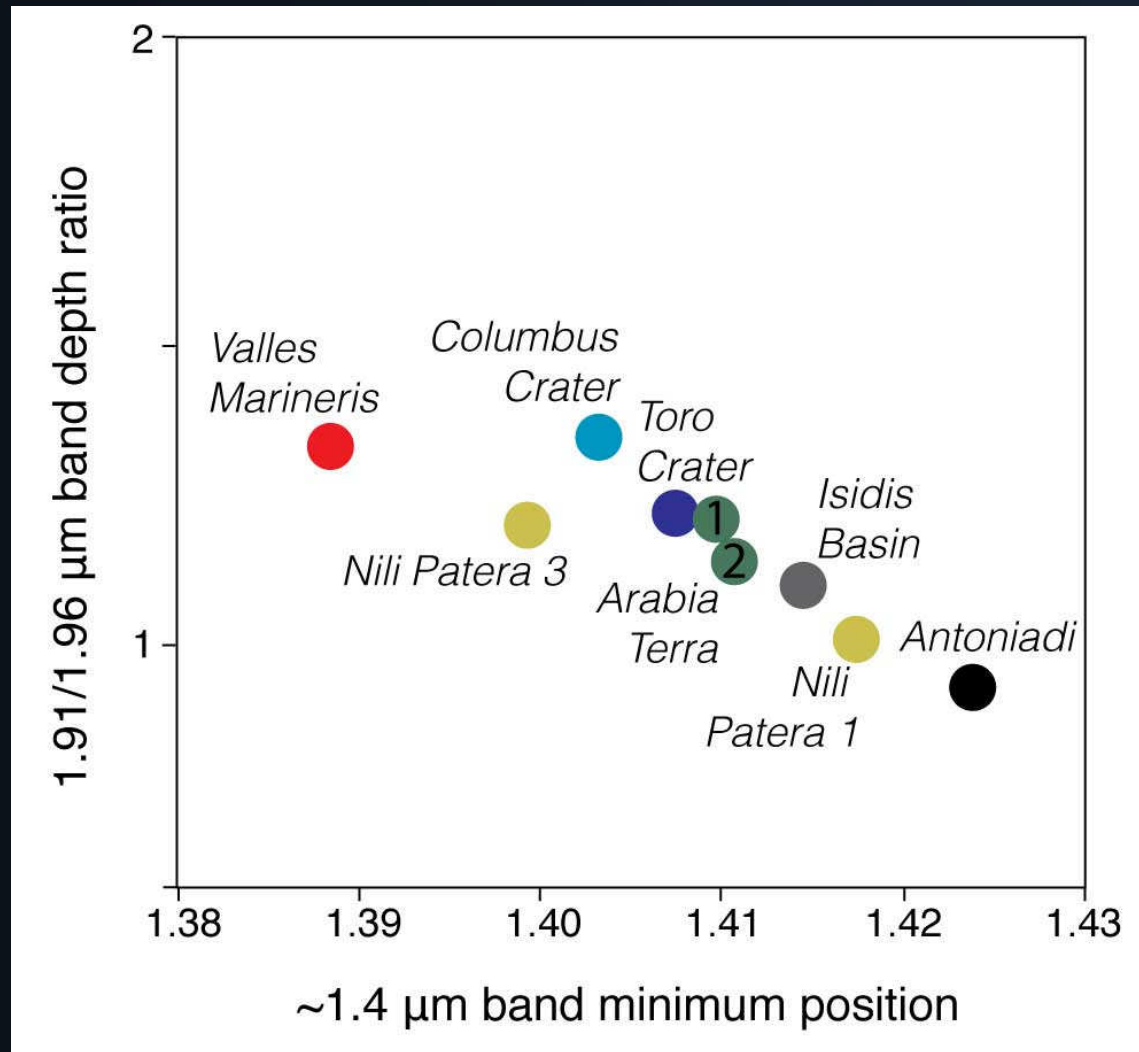
Silica comparison: How much alteration?



modified from Rice et al., 2012, submitted

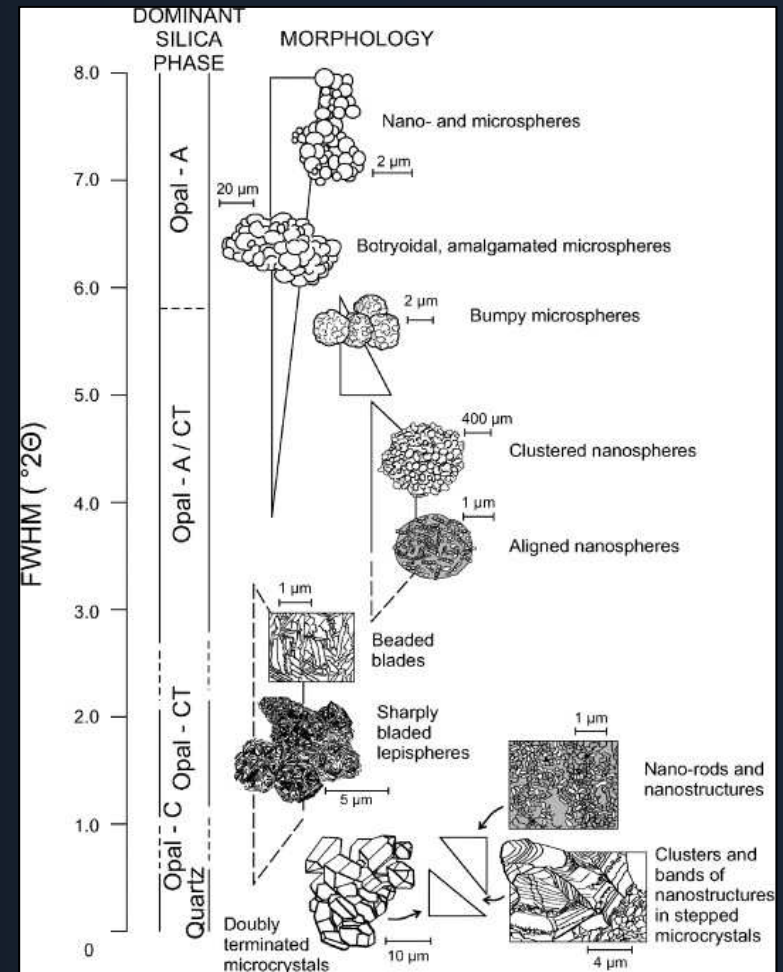


Silica comparison: How much alteration?



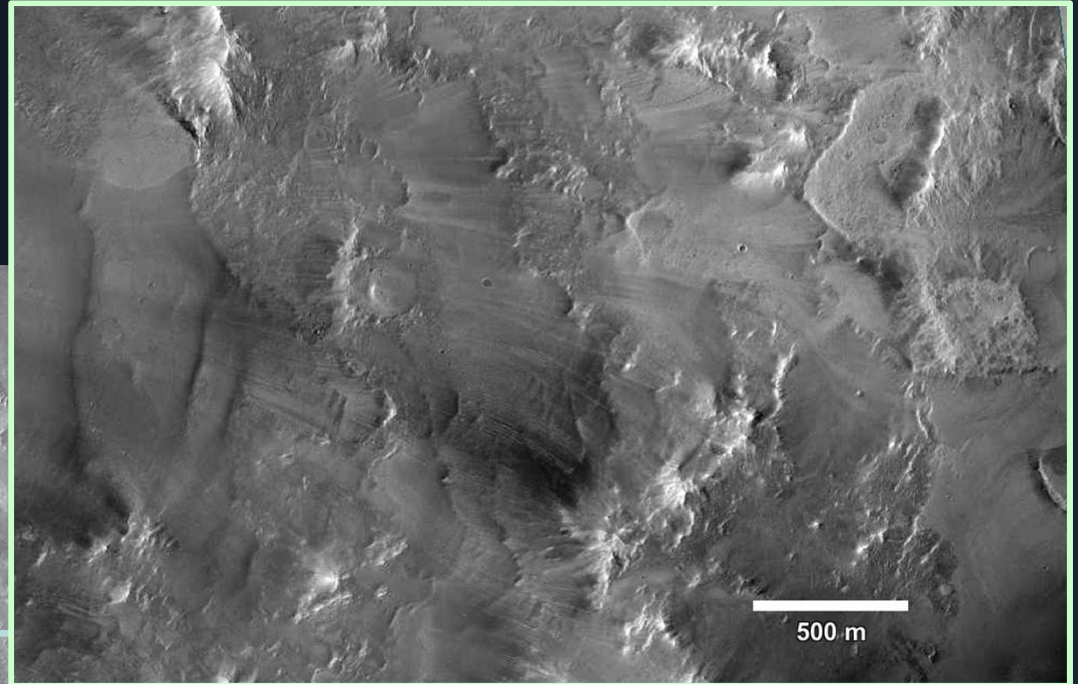
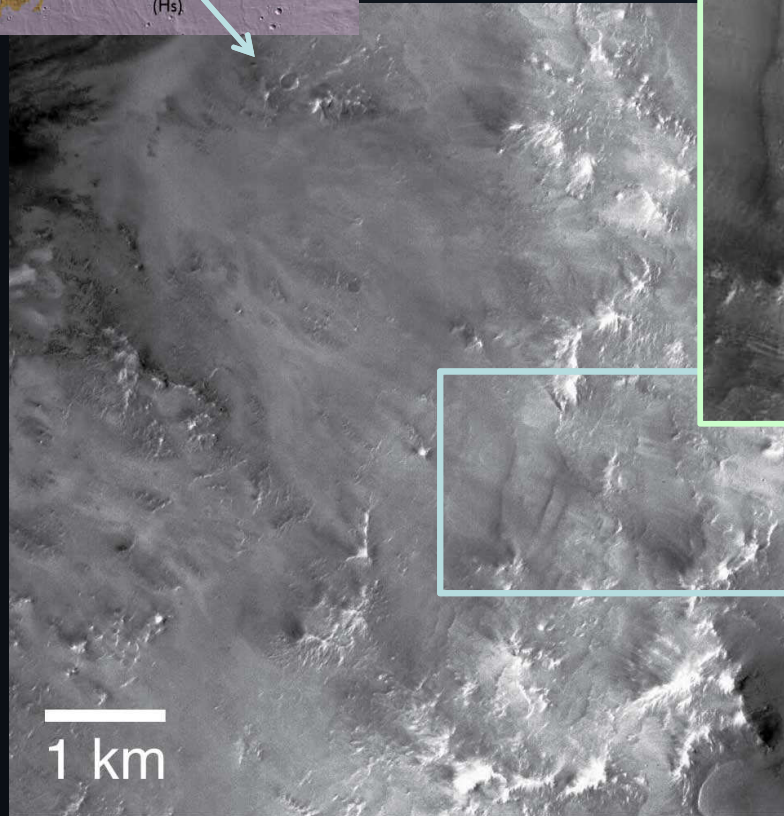
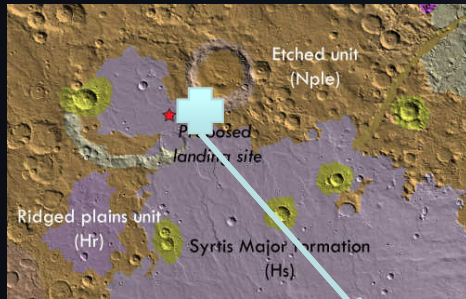
A wet path to quartz

- Opal-A will alter to quartz in water
- Common diagenetic pathway for terrestrial chert deposits
- Alteration time is affected by heat, water chemistry & water availability
- Alteration can take between 1,000 (hydrothermal) – 400 million years (freezing) [Tosca & Knoll, 2009]



Lynne et al., 2005

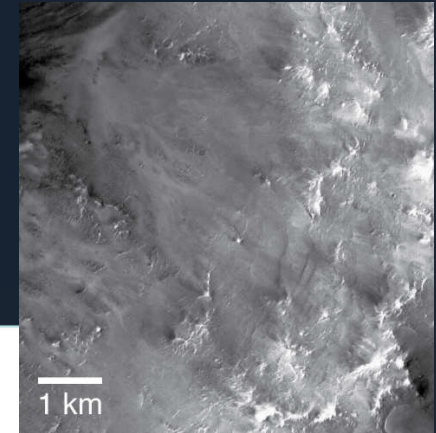
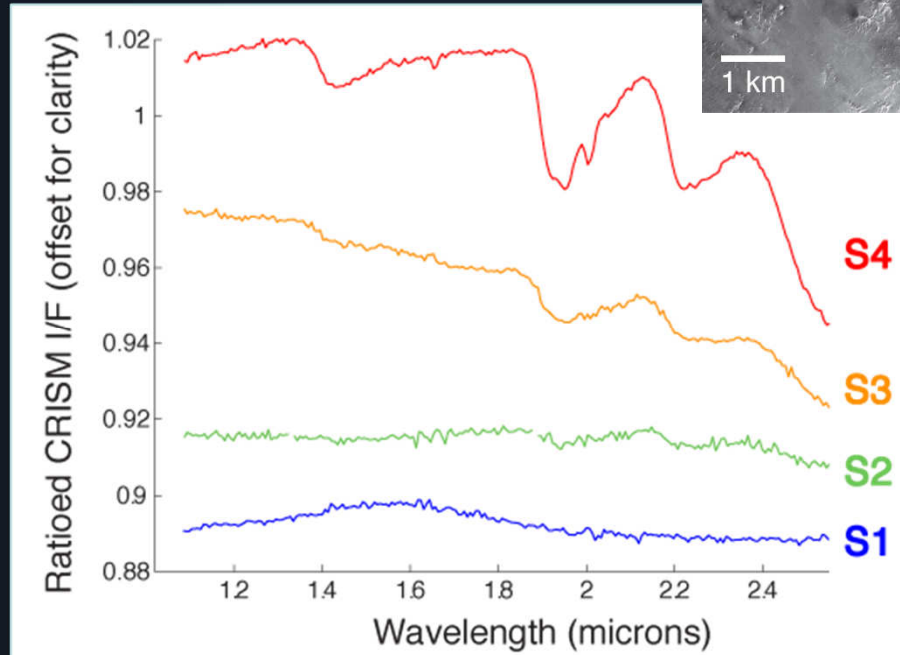
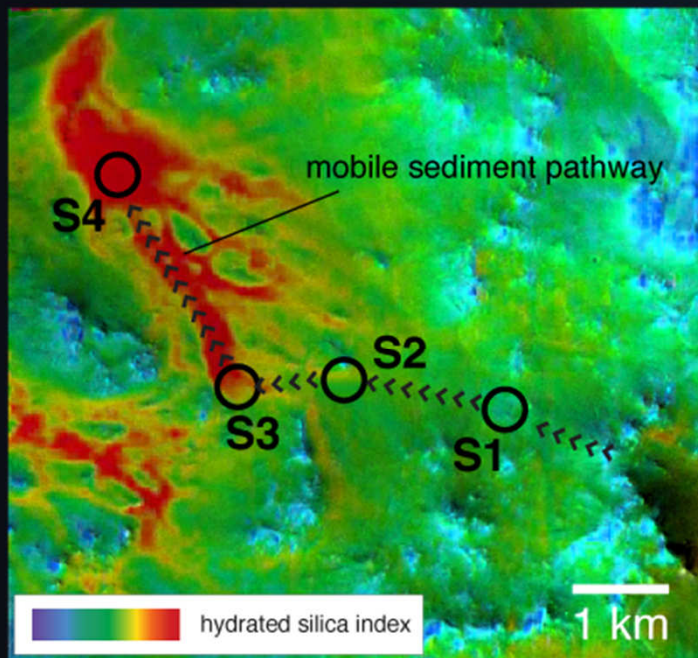
Source of the silica



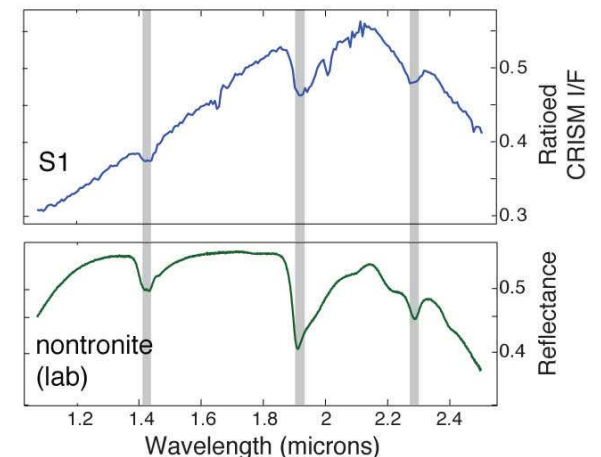
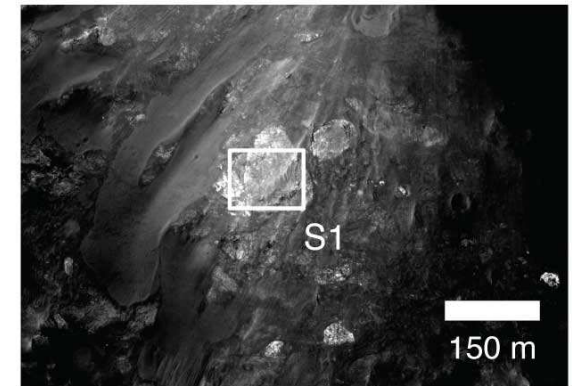
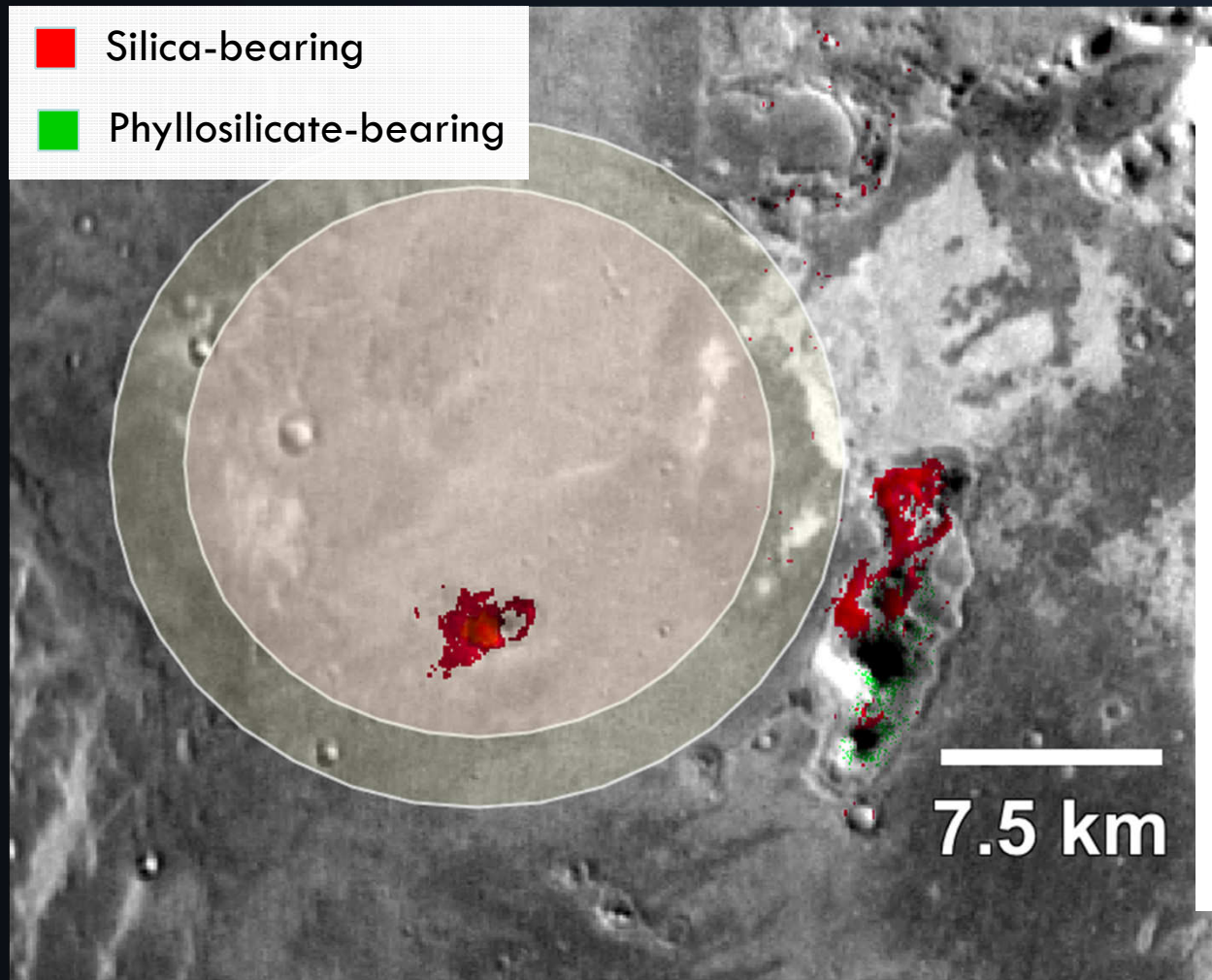
Sediment is eroding and being transported downslope

Source of the silica

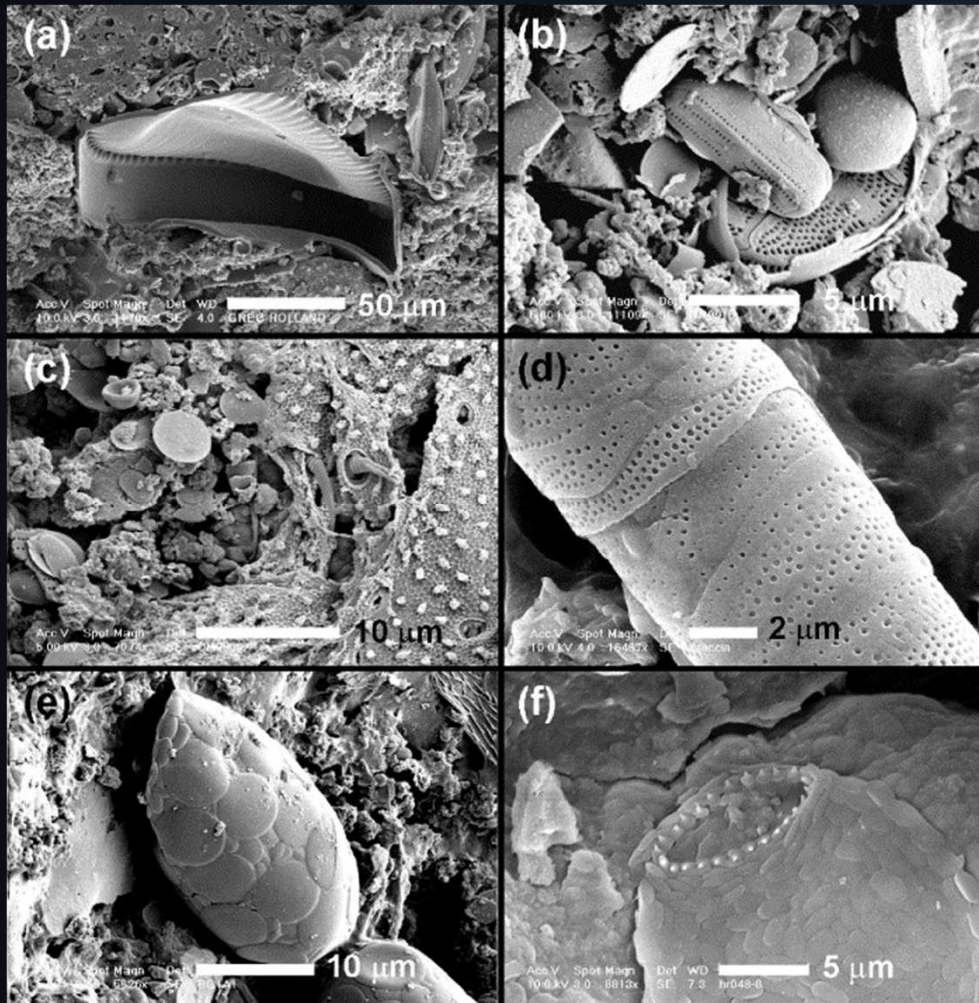
Hydrated silica detections intensify as the sediment moves and accumulates downslope



Sites of interest near landing ellipse



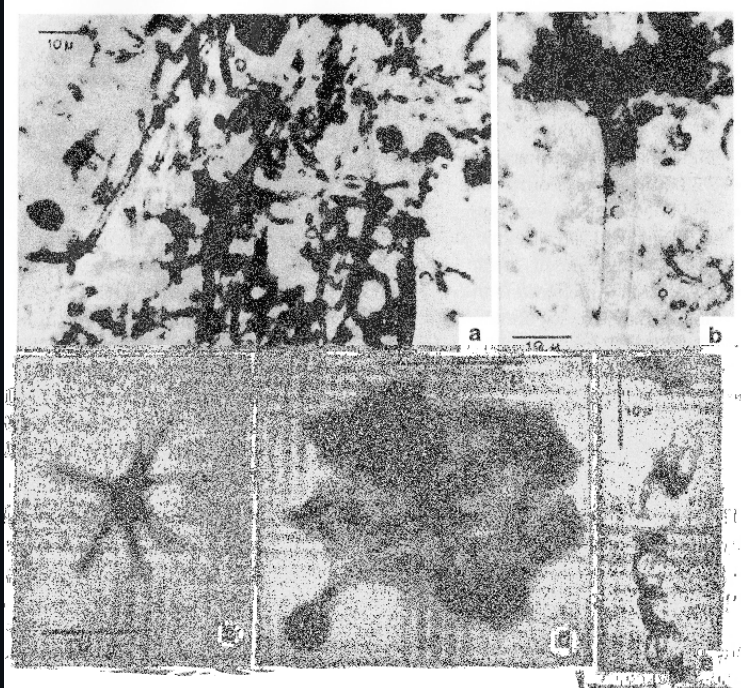
Astrobiology: Making and trapping life



Rodgers et al., 2004

- Forms more easily in alkaline waters = good for early life
- The exceptionally high degree of crystallinity here suggests more water/heat to allow for life to gain a foothold
- Silica precipitates quickly and can quickly entomb microfossils

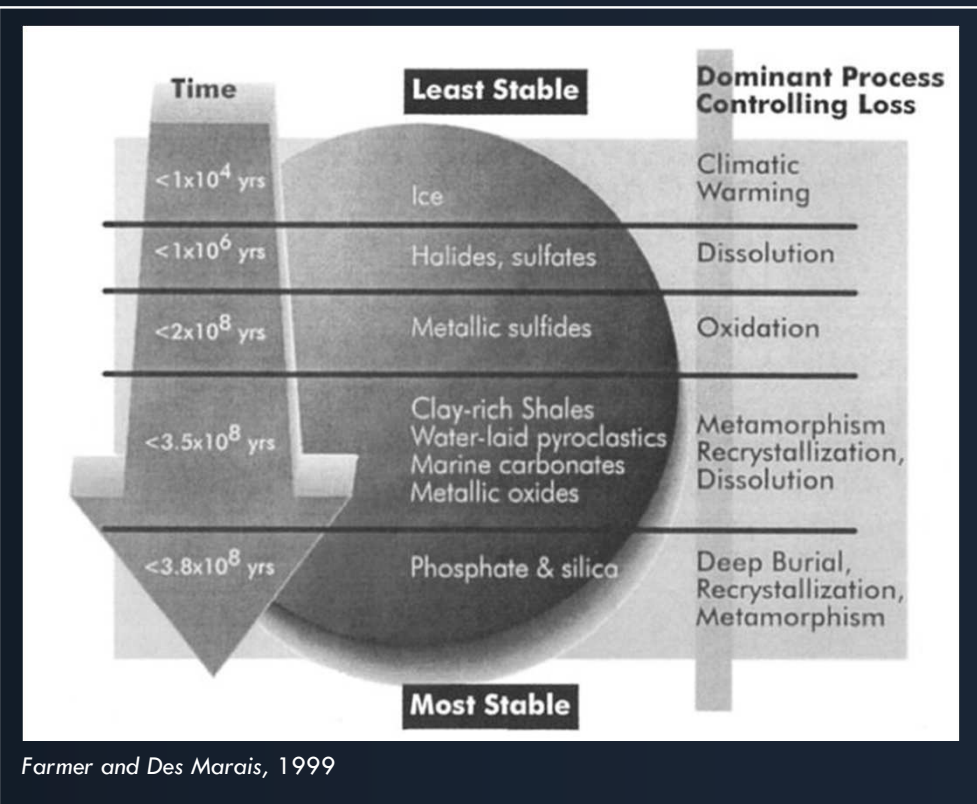
Astrobiology: Preserving the evidence



Well-preserved microfossils from the 1.9 Ga Gunflint Chert, Ontario [Barghoorn and Tyler, 1965]

Best-preserved evidence of ancient microbes are found in proterozoic cherts

Silica is chemically stable over geologic timescales





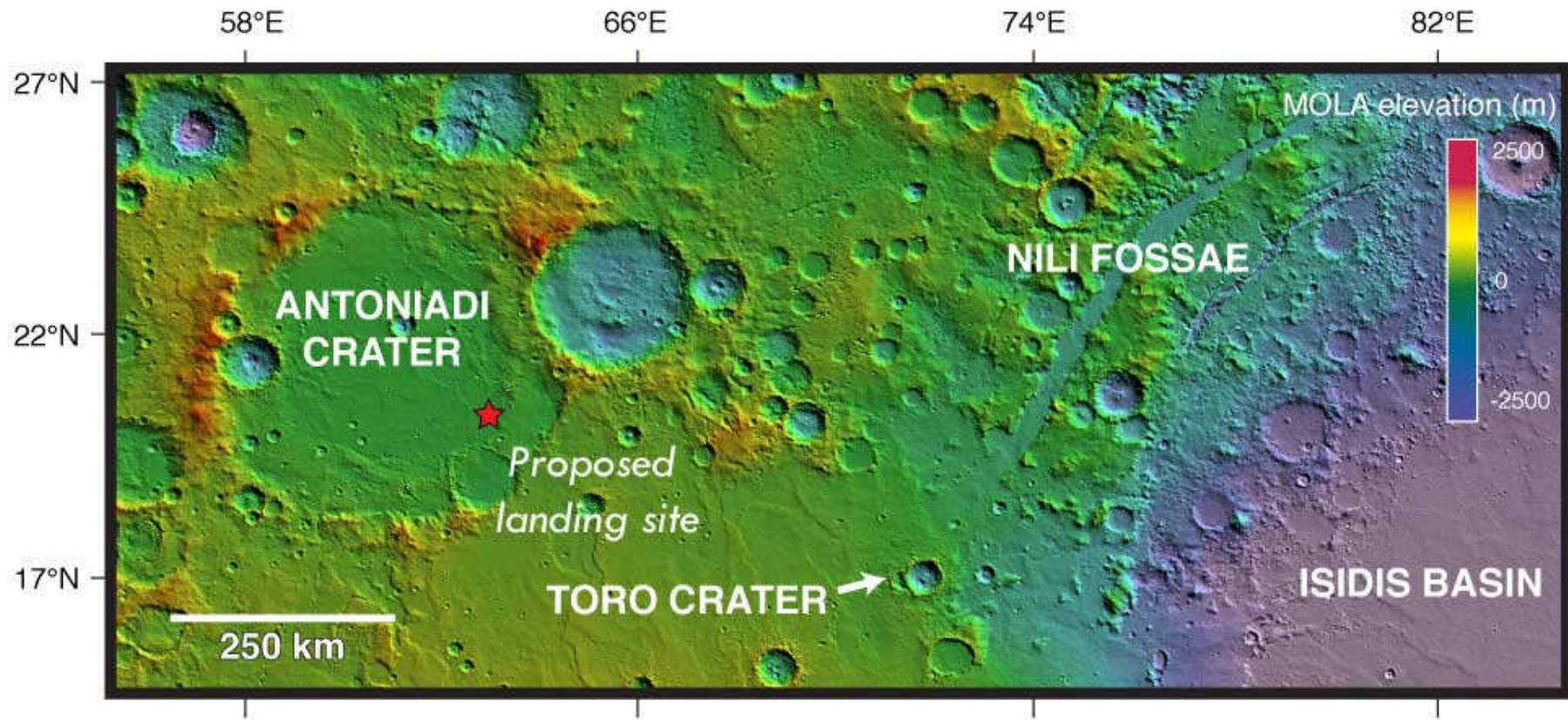
Questions?

Landing ellipse parameters

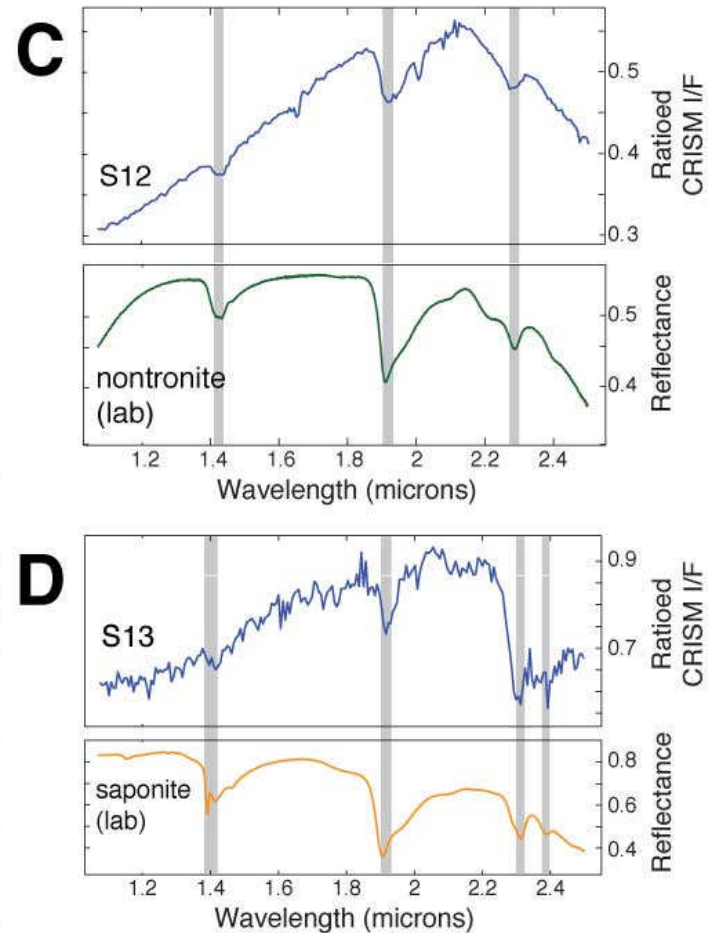
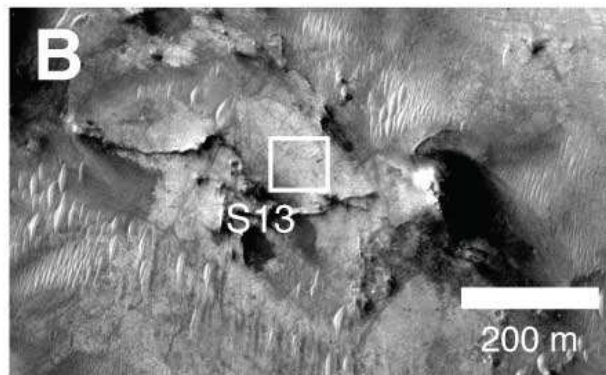
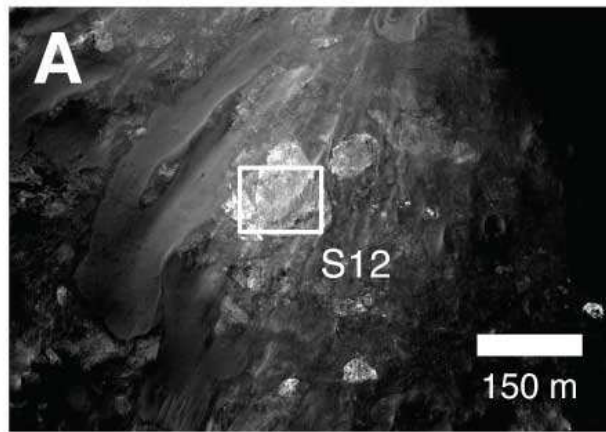
- Accessibility to targets
 - Nearest Target: 0 km
 - Ultimate Target: 13 km (from center of ellipse)
- Dust cover index: 0.97
- Latitude, Longitude: 20.568N, 62.8122E
- Rock abundance: 15.7% blocks [IRTM]
- Thermal inertia: 316 [TES]
- Albedo: 0.18 [IRTM + TES]
- Mean Elevation: 113.2 m



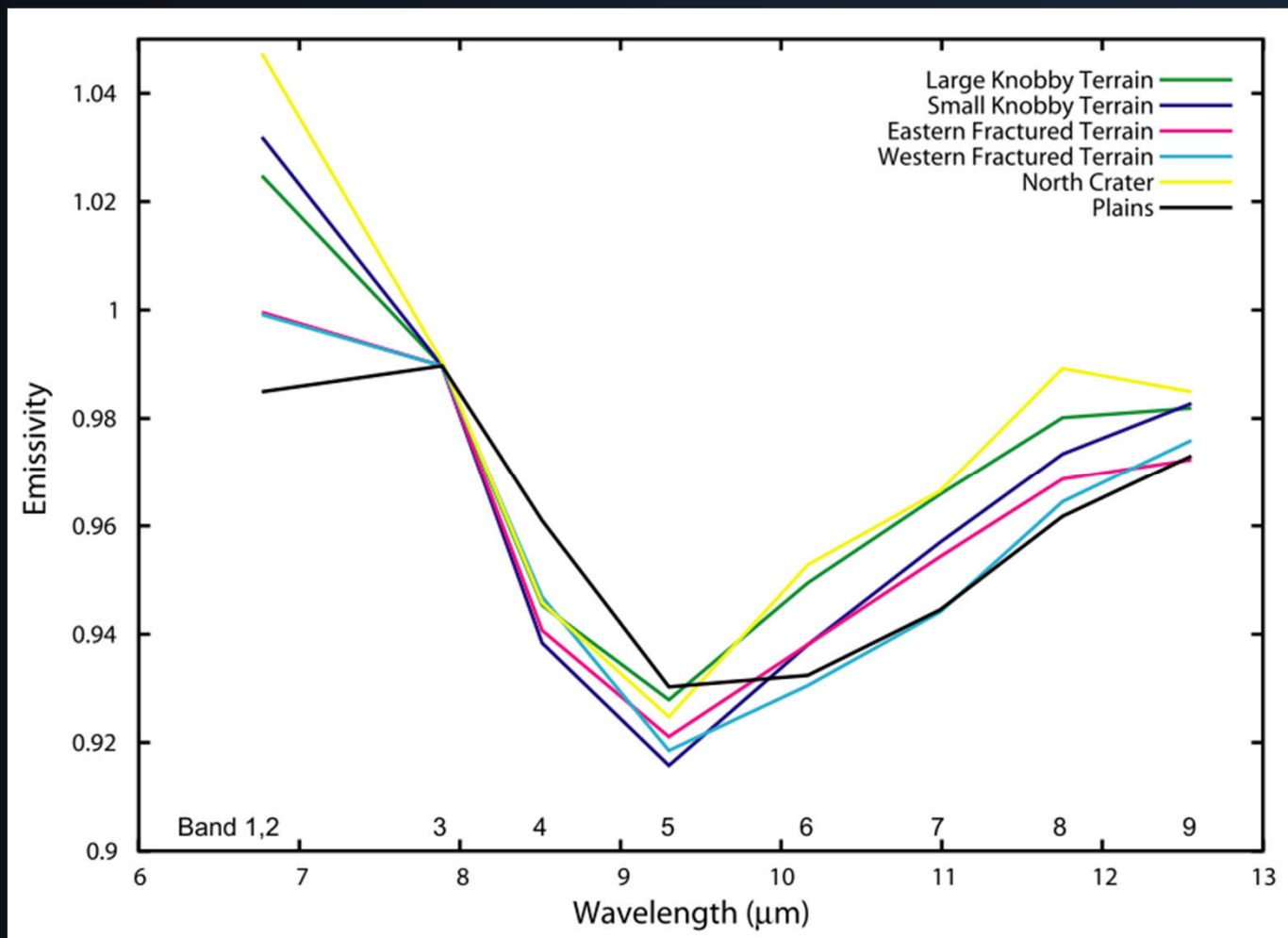
Regional context



Noachian phyllosilicates



THEMIS spectra of QF units



How can quartz form?

- *Primary igneous mineral*
- *Aqueous precipitate*
 - *Diagenetic alteration of opaline silica*
 - *Primary (veins/vugs)*

